

338 BC

Athen was defeated by
Macedonians at Chaeiron

338 BC

CHAEERONEA

Here in the hot August of 338 BC
near the ancient town of Chaeronea
an alliance of Athenians, Thebans,
and other Greek forces were decisively
defeated by Philip II, King of Macedonia.
The fallen warriors from Thebes
legendary crack unit, the SACRED
BAND, true to their Code of Honor had
fought to the death and been

found in a common grass
commencing the common breeding
seasons like mounted with it
the decisive campaign was King Philip's
war 18 1/2 years ago. Records
precious 18 1/2 years ago. Records
(Am 35682) (Philip's 44 Am 382-11
was taken records 11 years ago). 98
was in use, taking advantage of the break
in the enemy line had led the attack
against the Great Road

338BC

Demosthenes (384-322 BC)

One of the greatest orators of all time, was once a stammerer, who stubbornly trained himself out of it, ~~was~~ reportedly by putting pebbles in his mouth and practicing speaking aloud.

Philip triumphed and Demosthenes' cause was lost, He took poison to

avoid capture by Antipater.

The Consul Gaius Maenius attacked the VOLSCIAN fleet in Antium harbor and utterly defeated it. To commemorate the end of the Volsci as a rival power to Rome, Maenius removed the beaks of the ships he had sent to the bottom w/ captured, and fixed them in the Forum Wall of the speaker's platform tucked into the side of

the use of the COMMITA. Ever after the
operator's platform was known as the
nortia - the ship's book.

338 BC

Decisive Battle of CHAERONEA
(led in part by his son Alexander)
made Philip II the virtual
ruler of Greece.

338BC

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Battle of CHAERONEA

The Macedonian Army of 32,000 under Philip, completely defeated and almost annihilated 30,000 THEBANS, ATHENIANS, etc. at Chaeronea, in ~~Boe~~ BOEOTIA during the AMPHICTYONIC WAR

1912 Dates J-BK

338 BC

(382-336 BC) Philip II

King of Macedonia and Father of Alexander the Great. He came to the throne in 359 BC and gradually made himself master of all Greece. His great stand was at CHAERON EA where in 338 BC, he defeated the allied Thebans and Athenians. In the midst of his preparations to invade Persia he was assassinated. He was succeeded by his son, Alexander the Great.

It was against his efforts to become
another of those that DEMOSTRATES
without the former speeches known as
Philippines.

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as the notes - the ships' tracks

338 BC

Philip defeats Alchemians at
Chaeronea.

Death of Socrates.

338 BC

Persian King Artaxerxes III was
assassinated by imperial Court
eunuch BAGOAS.

BATTLE OF CHAERONEA

Opposition of Demosthenes to Philip continued and finally a league was formed, by many of the states, to drive Philip out of Greece, but this combined army was completely defeated at CHAERONEA. Philip punished Thebes but made the "Peace of Demades" with Athens.

338^{BC}

Dissolution of the Latin League

338BC

Battle of CHAERONEA

Alexander obtained his first military distinction, the Cavalry under his command being the main factor in Philip II's victory.

338 BC

Athenians and Thebans were
defeated at CHERONEA

338 BC

12 Dates J-BK

Rome
Dissolution of the Latin League

338-336BC

1912Dates J-BK

ARTAXERXES III of Persia,
poisoned and followed by
ARSES.

338BC

1912Dates J-BK

Philip was leader of Grecian
forces against Persia.

338BC

1912Dates J-BK

Philip defeated the allied Thebans
and Athenians at CHAERONEA